

passengers escaped to the side of the vessel, where they hung for about an hour, when a calm succeeded. They then attempted to cut away everything, shrouds, backstays, &c., but the masts held on without breaking. The hold was soon filled with water, and burst open the hatches. In about an hour the masts gave way, and the vessel again righted. F.—and others now found a standing place on the poop-deck, where they remained in awful uncertainty as to what was to be their end for a long time. In the meantime they saw a brigantine, which made several tacks as though picking up the wreck. They instantly hung out signals of distress. She seemed to be approaching them, and actually came so near, that they could almost see her hull, and then stood off, leaving them in their helplessness and despair.

After four days continuing in this state, they succeeded in pumping the water out of the ship, and to their great joy found she did not leak. They then contrived to fix up a sail. They had no compass, and were obliged to sail by the sun and stars. At length a Brazilian vessel discovered them and towed them into Villa de Cananea, some three hundred miles south of Rio Janeiro. They were thus mercifully rescued from the jaws of death.

An incident that occurred during the wreck, must not here be omitted. They had on board some two hundred and fifty volumes of books. The only one saved in good order, was a large Bible belonging to one of the passengers. When the water burst in and swept every thing out of the cabin, this Bible, after the vessel had righted, floated back on to the deck, which was covered with water, open at 110th Psalm, the first verse, which would naturally meet the reader's eye, as the page was arranged, being verse 23: "They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters; these see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep. For he commandeth, and raiseth the stormy wind which lifteth up the waves thereof. They mount up to the heavens; they go down again to the depths; their soul is melted because of trouble. They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wit's end. Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, and he bringeth them out of their distresses. He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still. Then are they glad because they be quiet; so he bringeth them into their desired haven. O that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men!"

This was a very remarkable coincidence, and deeply affected the mind of F.—, and others who read these striking verses. The above facts we received at the time from the most authentic source. Do not the whole series of incidents now related, clearly show that there is a God above who heareth prayer? Who can doubt that the united prayers of that family circle, the last night which F.— spent at home, were heard in heaven? Who can say that the fervent breathings of that mother's heart, ascending in prayer to heaven, did not instrumentally save that floating wreck and all its crew from a watery grave? How much encouragement have we to pray always—*"with all prayer and supplication make our requests known unto the Lord,"* who knew all things before, but will be inquired of concerning this thing?—Ep. Rec.

The Days of Queen Mary.

The above is the title of a volume of 288 pages, prepared by the London Religious Tract Society, and reprinted without alteration, in this country. The book is well written, and one that every American Protestant should read. It is a painful chapter of history, but the lessons are salutary, and include a period of about four years only, within which short but bloody reign nearly 400 Protestants suffered death in different forms, for their religion—the majority of these were burned alive.

The design of noticing this book, however, is not to call attention to the atrocities of the reign to the history or the claims of Protestantism. We would, if possible, produce this impression, that the claims of religion are supreme—paramount to every other; so that if the promulgation or even the maintenance of the gospel in the earth requires it, Christians must make sacrifices.

The religious duties, have been instances in which both men and women have submitted to a martyr's death, under influences extraneous to the claims of the gospel. Fanatics and heated blood may have sustained many under the agonies of a violent death. But these rare instances must not impair our veneration for those whom the *loss of Christ* has constrained.

Multitudes have followed Christ to the dungeon, to the stake, because they

dared not deny their Lord.

The following reply of one of the martyrs of the days of Queen Mary, Roger Coo, an aged she-maan, a plain unlettered disciple, shows the genuine martyr-spirit. The Bishop inquired whether he would obey the king, and he replied, "Yes, as far as they agreed with the word of God, I will obey them." The Bishop told him that, whether they agreed with the word of God, or not, he was bound to obey them, even if the king was an infidel. Coo quietly observed, "If Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego had acted thus, Nebuchadnezzar would not have confessed the living God." Here the Bishop asked him, "What is the profession of God?" This untaught man chose to be burned alive, rather than do any thing that would diminish the faith of others in the gospel. What would not a kindred desire that the then should know and trust in Christ lead Christians to do? Every day to do! How faint our love! How few understand our sacrifice! Only in some cases, do we follow more than the surplus which we do not need.

When Latimer and Ridley were at the stake together, the former said to the latter, "Be of good comfort, Master Ridley, and play the man; we shall shortly light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as, I trust, shall never be put out." To prove the gospel and sustain its own, was their sustaining motive.

An evidence that the martyrs were compelled to choose death by a powerful internal constraint, is often difficult to detect; the following may be read with attention. "At their burning, it was evident that these witnesses of truth could only face the cruel torments which awaited them, when strength was supplied from on high. Haden had been remarked for his cheerful reliance on the Lord, both previous to his apprehension and during his imprisonment; but, as he was fated to die with his companion, he came from under the chain, to the great surprise and sorrow of many, who concluded he was going to recant. But as Fox relates, he felt more in his heart and conscience than they could conceive; for alast! he was compassed with great dolor and grief of mind, not for his death, but for lack of feeling of God. And when he was asked, 'What is your religion?' he humbly fell down upon his knees, and prayed earnestly and vehemently to the Lord, who, at the last (according to his mercies) sent him comfort. Then he arose with great joy, as a man changed from death unto life, and said, 'Now I thank God, I am strong, and mind not what man can do unto me.'

Laurence Sanders, one of the earliest who suffered in that reign, said to a pious shoemaker

who came to give him his parting blessing, "pray for me; I am the most unfit person for this high office that ever was born, but could not deny He shrank from the flames, but could not deny Christ, in that moment his strength was equal to his day. On being fastened to the stake, he kissed it, singing, 'Welcome the cross of Christ! welcome everlasting life!'

Glover was taken from a sick bed to prison, and was carried in sight of the scaffold, where his martyrdom he had great doubts and apprehensions, complaining of the deadness of his heart and his want of spiritual comfort: previous to his execution, he continued all night in prayer, and "was even carried in sight of the stake, yet his mind was weighed down with a burden, almost too heavy to bear." But, on a sudden he was powerfully filled with God's holy comfort, a forte, and a spirit of consolation.

Christians of this age, it is to be feared, live so much under the influence and support of worldly comforts, that they are ignorant of the power of religion to fill the soul with true heavenly joys. We are not called to such afflictions as to afflict sufferings which God has not appointed us to bear. There is still there will never be a time, till the world be converted, when sacrifices for Christ, will not be required. Nor will such sacrifices ever fail to receive their spiritual reward.—Macedonian.

Christian Reflector.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1843.

TERMS—\$2.50 per year, or \$2 if paid within 3 months.

The Religious Newspaper.

We do not unduly exalt our office, when we declare the religious newspaper to be one of the mightiest agencies employed by the church to enlighten and bless the world. Its influence cannot be measured, for its operation is silent and unseen. No eye follows it, as it flies abroad, multiplied into thousands—enters the domestic circle, to be read by the father, the mother, the daughter, the son, and to leave on all their minds impressions as lasting as life. How frequently does the devoted minister, when more calls press upon him than he can possibly meet, sigh out the vain wish that he could "multiply himself"—labor in different spheres at the same moment. What he would fain do, the religious newspaper is actually and literally constituted to accomplish. Simultaneously it speaks to fifty families, perhaps, in the same parish, and to many hundred parishes, at once. Assemble its readers together, and what a mass-meeting would it be! Who would not deem it an opportunity to address such a vast gathering of immortal beings, on subjects of infinite importance to them and to the whole world? The most important truths and duties of Christ's religion are expounded and urged by the good religious newspaper. The most interesting news, the system of American Slavery casts a deep stain upon our country—tramples into the dust the dearest rights of millions of our countrymen, and is a most flagrant violation of the principles of the gospel, therefore,

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That they equally oppose to the rights of man, the law of God, and the institutions of the gospel; and we earnestly entreat our brethren at the North, and at the South, to take measures for its speedy overthrow.

The subject of the circular letter was "the importance of doctrinal knowledge, to the promotion of faithfulness and steadfastness in the profession of Christ."

Westfield Association.—Met at Cabotville, Churches 19. Added by baptism, 296. Excluded 46. Net gain 220. Total number of members 2049. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:—

Resolved, That we feel under the most solemn obligation to study more carefully, to pray more fervently, to contribute more generously, in behalf of the noble enterprise of evangelizing the world.

Resolved, That we recommend to the pastor to give to every member of their respective churches, by a personal application, an opportunity to contribute something to the treasury of the Am. Baptist Board of Foreign Missions.

Whereas, The system of American Slavery casts a deep stain upon our country—tramples into the dust the dearest rights of millions of our countrymen, and is a most flagrant violation of the principles of the gospel, therefore,

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hasten a consummation so ardently to be sought by every friend of humanity, of his

Resolved, That we rejoice in every indication of an approach of the time when every letter will be broken, and every slave be free; and that we will do what we may to hast

OCTOBER 25.

CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.

171

The Editor's Table.

This harmonizing of the affections in God, conflicts with no consistent desire of the human heart. It is not necessary to unmake the man, in order to make a saint. No manhood, properly so called, is never so complete, as when God is enthroned in the affections. When our love of ourselves, our families, neighbors, money and every thing, takes its proper place in our characters, God reigns supreme, and all other objects takes a subordinate rank, thus producing unity, harmony and health in all our facilities. The double object is, therefore, gained, of healing the conflicts of specific desires, and of perfectly and eternally satisfying the largest possible demand of the human soul. Hence, there is glory, heaven, unspeakable joy, and the germs of endless life, in the state of which we speak.

Moreover, this state of the affections is the true philosophy of man. It enlivens that class of desires whose inherent right it is to reign. A regard to duty deserves the supreme place. Ought not a man's respect for the rights of property, to control his desire of getting gain? Poverty with integrity, is to be preferred to wealth with fraud. The virtues of temperance have a stronger claim upon us, than the gratifications of excess. Conscience, even though the weaker impulse, Bishop Butler ably shows, has a right in all cases to command. And the true philosophy of man, as being made up of various passions, affections, and powers, is that in which conscience, acting with a due regard to God and law, shall control the other faculties, and reign supreme over all the active developments. Consequently, a heart supremely and undividedly given to God, accords to the true philosophy of man's nature. It simplifies the mental exercises. It enables us to feel, that to do just and thus please God, is all we have to do. And in doing this, we are prepared for any crisis of pain and sorrow. When overtaken by misfortune, it enables us to look up to heaven and say, "Father, I am here to suffer, as well as do thy will. O Lord, thou hast searched me and known me. Thou knowest my down-trodden and maim'd uprising, thou understandest my thoughts afar off. Thou compest my path with my lying down, and art acquainted with all my ways."—Psalm 139: 1-3.

O, it is heaven to have the soul thus consciously open to God, and to feel his truthful influence at every pore. In that state, what sweetness is there in suffering God's will!

How does it convert us into mere molts flying in the sunbeams of infinite light?

Of course our readers may expect a full report of the meeting next week.

We observe in all the papers, account of the revival of trade. The next two paragraphs will interest the reader.

HOME MISSION MEETING AT SYRACUSE, N.Y.—From the editorial correspondence of the N. Y. Baptist Register, we learn that this great meeting commenced on Saturday, Oct. 14th, and terminated on Tuesday following. The editor says:—"Rarely has there been held a Convention of any kind, in the State of N. Y., of equal interest and power. A motion is just made that the proceedings be published in the Register, Advocate, and Reflector." Of course our readers may expect a full report of the meeting next week.

The statistics of the Baptist denomination, as fully as they can be obtained, are given in this pamphlet. The Associations, with the number of Churches, Ministers, annual baptisms, and members, clerks' names and direction, furnish the substance of the statistics. There is also a list of Colleges, periodicals, etc. The value of this Register to Baptist ministers, publishers, and many others, will be seen at once.

HOW TO LIVE:—or the Christian Daughter's Model. A Memoir of Mrs. Catherine W. Watson. By Rev. Palmer, Pastor of the Third Congregational Church, Bath, Me. Second edition. Boston: Isaac Tompkins, 1843. 244 pp. 18mo.

The subject of this memoir was a sister of the gifted Charles Pond, whose life, by the same author, we remember to have read about the time we entered College, and by which we were more deeply, and we think beneficially impressed, than by any other biography which we read in our younger days. That work passed through five or six editions. This is scarcely less interesting. The author says in his preface,—"She exhibited the devotedness of Harian Page, together with superiority of intellect, refinement of taste, and those graces and virtues which give attractiveness and symmetry to female character." With such a subject, and a happy talent at description and delineation, it has indeed prepared a work worthy of the widest circulation.

Now, there is no such thing as holy living apart from this undivided state of the affections. We cannot serve God and mammon. We may make all the outward sacrifices of benevolence, we may practice all the external self-denials of holy living, even to the giving of our bodies to be burned; we may rise to any degree of power in exciting and even convulsing the religious sympathies of the public; yet, we may exhibit an angel's sweetness and depth in speaking of religious topics, and yet if our hearts are not wholly given up to God in holy love and communion, this shall we have at his hands, that we shall at last lie down in sorrow. Is your mind occupied with your personal sacrifices for God, more than with God himself? then they are your idols, which you may carry with you even in going to a pagan country to rechristen its inhabitants from idolatry. Holy living, we shall see, in the progress of these numbers, is a rare acquisition on this footstool.

P. C.

For the Christian Reflector.

To the Friends of Missions.

The letter, with the action of the Provisional Committee on the same, from our beloved Bro. Wade, which was published in the last Paper, has, no doubt, rejoiced the hearts of all who sincerely desire to alleviate the suffering and degradation in America, as well as in Europe. We now have a mission-ary and his wife, whose names are dear to the hearts of all who have been familiar with the history of the Karen Mission, uniting with us in their testimony against the sin of slavery; located in the field where, of all others, our eyes and the desire of our hearts have been turned for a place where we may disburse our charities. In this God has indeed granted all we could have hoped for. Let us show our gratitude by freely giving him a support. The committee have promptly remitted by the last steamer of the 16th inst., via overland mail, £200 sterling, about \$1,000 and tendered to Bro. Wade and wife, assurances of their future support, since which an individual has pledged (Bro. Wade's) entire services to the new Temperance Convention, if nothing is done at that time to remove the difficulties. There is now no excuse for any longer to withhold their contributions to the heathen. Let the stream of your benevolence, like the river that has been temporarily obstructed, now flow with increased power. Let no one keep back from fear of the future non-existence of the Provisional Committee, as it will undoubtedly come to an end, unless some more efficient agency is taken, either in their "individual or official" capacity, by those who have heretofore had charge of the missionary operations, to show their non-fellowship with slaveholders as Christians.

All money sent to my address, No. 2 Beach or 406 Washington Street, will be faithfully appropriated by the Committee, agreeable to the designation of the donors.

T. GILBERT, Treas.

Boston, Oct. 23, 1843.

NORWICH, CT.—From a note in the Baptist Advocate subscribed by Bro. Knapp, we learn that "the ear of salvation has hitherto moved slowly in Norwich, but the Lord is now in their midst, and sinners are turning to Him." They designed to baptize last Sabbath.

MISSIONARIES TO THE WEST.—We announced a few weeks since that eleven graduates of Andover Theological Seminary, of the class of this year, were going to settle in Iowa. These all met by appointment at Buffalo, on the 8th inst., "they also met, unexpectedly, four other missionaries bound for Michigan and Wisconsin. A public meeting was held on the occasion, which is reported to have been exceedingly interesting. The New York Evangelist says, "they are all sterling men, of sound and cultivated minds." We admire this movement. Why will not colonies of Baptist students in our different seminaries, unite in a similar arrangement, and spread themselves over some of those destitute regions—where they can aid in sustaining the energies and increasing the usefulness of each other, and by their harmonious and persevering labors, under the divine blessing, cause a whole wilderness to smile?

A SUFFICIENT APOLOGY.—Occasionally we find that sending a bill to a subscriber induces him to stop his paper; but frequently it is otherwise. The following is a specimen of one of those responses which it is gratifying to receive, sent us by a Baptist minister in the state of New York.

DEAR Sir,—It is not through indifference that I have responded to your request to your subscribers. You probably know that poor Baptist ministers (though it ought not to be) are not always able to raise funds enough to pay for a religious paper when it is due. Be assured, sir, that I love the Reflector, and consider it to be one of the best family papers published in our country; had the money in my power, I would do my best to support it.

AMONG THE most important items of news in the Liverpool papers is one stating that the missing overland mail from India has been lost in the steamer Memnon, in the Red Sea. The Evangelist says, "they are all sterling men, of sound and cultivated minds." We admire this movement. Why will not colonies of Baptist students in our different seminaries, unite in a similar arrangement, and spread themselves over some of those destitute regions—where they can aid in sustaining the energies and increasing the usefulness of each other, and by their harmonious and persevering labors, under the divine blessing, cause a whole wilderness to smile?

The Memnon left Bombay on the 20th of July; it was ten days earlier than she would have done on ordinary occasions, on account of the monsoon, which prevails in those seas during the month of August. The Memnon was a splendid ship, which had recently been sent out from England.

Among the most important items of news in the Liverpool papers is one stating that the missing overland mail from India has been lost in the steamer Memnon, in the Red Sea. The Evangelist says, "they are all sterling men, of sound and cultivated minds." We admire this movement. Why will not colonies of Baptist students in our different seminaries, unite in a similar arrangement, and spread themselves over some of those destitute regions—where they can aid in sustaining the energies and increasing the usefulness of each other, and by their harmonious and persevering labors, under the divine blessing, cause a whole wilderness to smile?

The Memnon left Bombay on the 20th of July; it was ten days earlier than she would have done on ordinary occasions, on account of the monsoon, which prevails in those seas during the month of August. The Memnon was a splendid ship, which had recently been sent out from England.

AMONG THE most important items of news in the Liverpool papers is one stating that the missing overland mail from India has been lost in the steamer Memnon, in the Red Sea. The Evangelist says, "they are all sterling men, of sound and cultivated minds." We admire this movement. Why will not colonies of Baptist students in our different seminaries, unite in a similar arrangement, and spread themselves over some of those destitute regions—where they can aid in sustaining the energies and increasing the usefulness of each other, and by their harmonious and persevering labors, under the divine blessing, cause a whole wilderness to smile?

The Memnon left Bombay on the 20th of July; it was ten days earlier than she would have done on ordinary occasions, on account of the monsoon, which prevails in those seas during the month of August. The Memnon was a splendid ship, which had recently been sent out from England.

AMONG THE most important items of news in the Liverpool papers is one stating that the missing overland mail from India has been lost in the steamer Memnon, in the Red Sea. The Evangelist says, "they are all sterling men, of sound and cultivated minds." We admire this movement. Why will not colonies of Baptist students in our different seminaries, unite in a similar arrangement, and spread themselves over some of those destitute regions—where they can aid in sustaining the energies and increasing the usefulness of each other, and by their harmonious and persevering labors, under the divine blessing, cause a whole wilderness to smile?

The Memnon left Bombay on the 20th of July; it was ten days earlier than she would have done on ordinary occasions, on account of the monsoon, which prevails in those seas during the month of August. The Memnon was a splendid ship, which had recently been sent out from England.

AMONG THE most important items of news in the Liverpool papers is one stating that the missing overland mail from India has been lost in the steamer Memnon, in the Red Sea. The Evangelist says, "they are all sterling men, of sound and cultivated minds." We admire this movement. Why will not colonies of Baptist students in our different seminaries, unite in a similar arrangement, and spread themselves over some of those destitute regions—where they can aid in sustaining the energies and increasing the usefulness of each other, and by their harmonious and persevering labors, under the divine blessing, cause a whole wilderness to smile?

The Memnon left Bombay on the 20th of July; it was ten days earlier than she would have done on ordinary occasions, on account of the monsoon, which prevails in those seas during the month of August. The Memnon was a splendid ship, which had recently been sent out from England.

AMONG THE most important items of news in the Liverpool papers is one stating that the missing overland mail from India has been lost in the steamer Memnon, in the Red Sea. The Evangelist says, "they are all sterling men, of sound and cultivated minds." We admire this movement. Why will not colonies of Baptist students in our different seminaries, unite in a similar arrangement, and spread themselves over some of those destitute regions—where they can aid in sustaining the energies and increasing the usefulness of each other, and by their harmonious and persevering labors, under the divine blessing, cause a whole wilderness to smile?

The Memnon left Bombay on the 20th of July; it was ten days earlier than she would have done on ordinary occasions, on account of the monsoon, which prevails in those seas during the month of August. The Memnon was a splendid ship, which had recently been sent out from England.

AMONG THE most important items of news in the Liverpool papers is one stating that the missing overland mail from India has been lost in the steamer Memnon, in the Red Sea. The Evangelist says, "they are all sterling men, of sound and cultivated minds." We admire this movement. Why will not colonies of Baptist students in our different seminaries, unite in a similar arrangement, and spread themselves over some of those destitute regions—where they can aid in sustaining the energies and increasing the usefulness of each other, and by their harmonious and persevering labors, under the divine blessing, cause a whole wilderness to smile?

The Memnon left Bombay on the 20th of July; it was ten days earlier than she would have done on ordinary occasions, on account of the monsoon, which prevails in those seas during the month of August. The Memnon was a splendid ship, which had recently been sent out from England.

AMONG THE most important items of news in the Liverpool papers is one stating that the missing overland mail from India has been lost in the steamer Memnon, in the Red Sea. The Evangelist says, "they are all sterling men, of sound and cultivated minds." We admire this movement. Why will not colonies of Baptist students in our different seminaries, unite in a similar arrangement, and spread themselves over some of those destitute regions—where they can aid in sustaining the energies and increasing the usefulness of each other, and by their harmonious and persevering labors, under the divine blessing, cause a whole wilderness to smile?

The Memnon left Bombay on the 20th of July; it was ten days earlier than she would have done on ordinary occasions, on account of the monsoon, which prevails in those seas during the month of August. The Memnon was a splendid ship, which had recently been sent out from England.

AMONG THE most important items of news in the Liverpool papers is one stating that the missing overland mail from India has been lost in the steamer Memnon, in the Red Sea. The Evangelist says, "they are all sterling men, of sound and cultivated minds." We admire this movement. Why will not colonies of Baptist students in our different seminaries, unite in a similar arrangement, and spread themselves over some of those destitute regions—where they can aid in sustaining the energies and increasing the usefulness of each other, and by their harmonious and persevering labors, under the divine blessing, cause a whole wilderness to smile?

The Memnon left Bombay on the 20th of July; it was ten days earlier than she would have done on ordinary occasions, on account of the monsoon, which prevails in those seas during the month of August. The Memnon was a splendid ship, which had recently been sent out from England.

AMONG THE most important items of news in the Liverpool papers is one stating that the missing overland mail from India has been lost in the steamer Memnon, in the Red Sea. The Evangelist says, "they are all sterling men, of sound and cultivated minds." We admire this movement. Why will not colonies of Baptist students in our different seminaries, unite in a similar arrangement, and spread themselves over some of those destitute regions—where they can aid in sustaining the energies and increasing the usefulness of each other, and by their harmonious and persevering labors, under the divine blessing, cause a whole wilderness to smile?

The Memnon left Bombay on the 20th of July; it was ten days earlier than she would have done on ordinary occasions, on account of the monsoon, which prevails in those seas during the month of August. The Memnon was a splendid ship, which had recently been sent out from England.

AMONG THE most important items of news in the Liverpool papers is one stating that the missing overland mail from India has been lost in the steamer Memnon, in the Red Sea. The Evangelist says, "they are all sterling men, of sound and cultivated minds." We admire this movement. Why will not colonies of Baptist students in our different seminaries, unite in a similar arrangement, and spread themselves over some of those destitute regions—where they can aid in sustaining the energies and increasing the usefulness of each other, and by their harmonious and persevering labors, under the divine blessing, cause a whole wilderness to smile?

The Memnon left Bombay on the 20th of July; it was ten days earlier than she would have done on ordinary occasions, on account of the monsoon, which prevails in those seas during the month of August. The Memnon was a splendid ship, which had recently been sent out from England.

AMONG THE most important items of news in the Liverpool papers is one stating that the missing overland mail from India has been lost in the steamer Memnon, in the Red Sea. The Evangelist says, "they are all sterling men, of sound and cultivated minds." We admire this movement. Why will not colonies of Baptist students in our different seminaries, unite in a similar arrangement, and spread themselves over some of those destitute regions—where they can aid in sustaining the energies and increasing the usefulness of each other, and by their harmonious and persevering labors, under the divine blessing, cause a whole wilderness to smile?

The Memnon left Bombay on the 20th of July; it was ten days earlier than she would have done on ordinary occasions, on account of the monsoon, which prevails in those seas during the month of August. The Memnon was a splendid ship, which had recently been sent out from England.

AMONG THE most important items of news in the Liverpool papers is one stating that the missing overland mail from India has been lost in the steamer Memnon, in the Red Sea. The Evangelist says, "they are all sterling men, of sound and cultivated minds." We admire this movement. Why will not colonies of Baptist students in our different seminaries, unite in a similar arrangement, and spread themselves over some of those destitute regions—where they can aid in sustaining the energies and increasing the usefulness of each other, and by their harmonious and persevering labors, under the divine blessing, cause a whole wilderness to smile?

The Memnon left Bombay on the 20th of July; it was ten days earlier than she would have done on ordinary occasions, on account of the monsoon, which prevails in those seas during the month of August. The Memnon was a splendid ship, which had recently been sent out from England.

AMONG THE most important items of news in the Liverpool papers is one stating that the missing overland mail from India has been lost in the steamer Memnon, in the Red Sea. The Evangelist says, "they are all sterling men, of sound and cultivated minds." We admire this movement. Why will not colonies of Baptist students in our different seminaries, unite in a similar arrangement, and spread themselves over some of those destitute regions—where they can aid in sustaining the energies and increasing the usefulness of each other, and by their harmonious and persevering labors, under the divine blessing, cause a whole wilderness to smile?

The Memnon left Bombay on the 20th of July; it was ten days earlier than she would have done on ordinary occasions, on account of the monsoon, which prevails in those seas during the month of August. The Memnon was a splendid ship, which had recently been sent out from England.

AMONG THE most important items of news in the Liverpool papers is one stating that the missing overland mail from India has been lost in the steamer Memnon, in the Red Sea. The Evangelist says, "they are all sterling men, of sound and cultivated minds." We admire this movement. Why will not colonies of Baptist students in our different seminaries, unite in a similar arrangement, and spread themselves over some of those destitute regions—where they can aid in sustaining the energies and increasing the usefulness of each other, and by their harmonious and persevering labors, under the divine blessing, cause a whole wilderness to smile?

The Memnon left Bombay on the 20th of July; it was ten days earlier than she would have done on ordinary occasions, on account of the monsoon, which prevails in those seas during the month of August. The Memnon was a splendid ship, which had recently been sent out from England.

AMONG THE most important items of news in the Liverpool papers is one stating that the missing overland mail from India has been lost in the steamer Memnon, in the Red Sea. The Evangelist says, "they are all sterling men, of sound and cultivated minds." We admire this movement. Why will not colonies of Baptist students in our different seminaries, unite in a similar arrangement, and spread themselves over some of those destitute regions—where they can aid in sustaining the energies and increasing the usefulness of each other, and by their harmonious and persevering labors, under the divine blessing, cause a whole wilderness to smile?

The Memnon left Bombay on the 20th of July; it was ten days earlier than she would have done on ordinary occasions, on account of the monsoon, which prevails in those seas during the month of August. The Memnon was a splendid ship, which had recently been sent out from England.

AMONG THE most important items of news in the Liverpool papers is one stating that the missing overland mail from India has been lost in the steamer Memnon, in the Red Sea. The Evangelist says, "they are all sterling men, of sound and cultivated minds." We admire this movement. Why will not colonies of Baptist students in our different seminaries, unite in a similar arrangement, and spread themselves over some of those destitute regions—where they can aid in sustaining the energies and increasing the usefulness of each other, and by their harmonious and persevering labors, under the divine blessing, cause a whole wilderness to smile?

The Memnon left Bombay on the 20th of July; it was ten days earlier than she would have done on ordinary occasions, on account of the monsoon, which prevails in those seas during the month of August. The Memnon was a splendid ship, which had recently been sent out from England.

AMONG THE most important items of news in the Liverpool papers is one stating that the missing overland mail from India has been lost in the steamer Memnon, in the Red Sea. The Evangelist says, "they are all sterling men, of sound and cultivated minds." We admire this movement. Why will not colonies of Baptist students in our different seminaries, unite in a similar arrangement, and spread themselves over some of those destitute regions—where they can aid in sustaining the energies and increasing the usefulness of each other, and by their harmonious and persevering labors, under the divine blessing, cause a whole wilderness to smile?

The Memnon left Bombay on the 20th of July; it was ten days earlier than she would have done on ordinary occasions, on account of the monsoon, which prevails in those seas during the month of August. The Memnon was a splendid ship, which had recently been sent out from England.

AMONG THE most important items of news in the Liverpool papers is one stating that the missing overland mail from India has been lost in the steamer Memnon, in the Red Sea. The Evangelist says, "they are all sterling men, of sound and cultivated minds." We admire this movement. Why will not colonies of Baptist students in our different seminaries, unite in a similar arrangement, and spread themselves over some of those destitute regions—where they can aid in sustaining the energies and

CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.

Poetry.

The Water! The Water!

FROM MOTHERWELL'S POEMS.

The water! the water!
The joyous brook for me,
That flows through the quiet night,
Is everlastingly free.
The water! the water!

That sleepless, noisy heart,
Which gurgles on unostentatiously,
And loves not to impart,
Will around it, some small measure
Of its own quiet pleasure.

The water! the water!
The gentle stream forms,
That gushes from the old gray stone,
Beside the older trees.

The water! the water!

The ever-bubbling spring,
I loved and used to call a child,
In deepest wondering,

As I used to, whence it came and went,
And when its treasures would be spilt.

The water! the water!

The merry, wanton brook,
That bent itself to please me,

Like mine own sheepish crook.

The water! the water!

That sang so sweet at noon,
And sweet still all night, to win

Souls to the quiet moon,

And from the little fairy faces

That gleam in heaven's remotest places.

The water! the water!

The dear and blessed thing,

That all day fed the little flowers,

On its banks blossoming.

The water! the water!

That informed in my ear

How angels wail might hear;

And whisper in the gates of heaven,

How mock a pilgrim had been shiven.

The water! the water!

Where I have shed salt tears,

In loneliness and friendlessness,

A tember of tender years.

The water! the water!

Where I have wept been,

And showered upon its bosom flowers,

Cultured from each meadow green,

And idly hoped my life would be,

So crowned by love's idolatry.

The water! the water!

My heart yet burns to think,

How cool thy fountains sparkled forth,

For parched lips to drink.

The water! the water!

Of mine own native glen;

But n'er shall hear again;

Though fancy fills my ear for eyes,

With sounds that live so far away.

The water! the water!

The mournful, penitent tone,

That wails the heart, how soon

This weary life was done.

The water! the water!

That rolled so bright and free,

And bade me how beautiful

Was its soul's purity;

And how it glowed to heaven's wave,

As wandering on its sought its grave.

The Family Circle.

The Test of Courage.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

'You will stand alone, Harvey.'

'I cannot help it.'

'Every student in the college will be against you!'

'I should be sorry for that. Still, if that is to be the consequence, I must meet it.'

'Won't you join us? Say yes or no.'

'No!'

'You are a coward.'

A brighter spot became instantly visible on the cheek of Harvey Willet. But he replied, calmly—

'If it be cowardice to fear to do wrong, then I am a coward.'

'Oh, a saint! a saint!' exclaimed several voices at once.

'A precious stickler for right and wrong,' remarked another.

'He shall join us,' one of the most reckless students in the institution said, in an excited tone, coming forward, and standing close in front of Harvey.

'Let us hear his reason,' broke in another.

'Yes, his reason, his reason!' ran through the group of students.

'They are easily given,' the young man replied calmly. 'When I came to this institution, it was with this resolution, never to set its rules at defiance. So soon as they became insufferable to me, I will apply to my friends to be removed. But so long as I stay here, or in any institution, I will obey the prescribed rules. As touching your proposed violation of these rules, I am clearly of opinion that you are in the wrong, and that the faculty are right.'

'A Solomon!' was heard from one or two voices.

'He's a paltry coward, that's what he is,' added others.

'Yes, he's afraid—'

'Of doing wrong,' was uttered in the same calm voice.

'I hate a coward!' ejaculated one of the students near his side, unmindful of Harvey's quiet vindication of himself, and unable, in the fevered state of mind, to perceive how far above mere animal courage was the moral power within him, that enabled Harvey Willet to withstand the almost overwhelming opposition of his excited and thoughtless fellow students.

'Why do you not carry out your scheme of rebellion, or abandon it?' Harvey asked, turning to the young man who had last spoken. 'Most certainly in carrying it out you act without me.'

'O, let him alone,' now spoke up one. 'He wants to carry favor with the faculty.'

'Let's duck the puppy!' said another.

'If he wasn't a mean cowardly fellow, he would knock you down for that, John,' hastily exclaimed one standing near.

'O, of course, but I knew what kind of stuff he was made of,' was the reply.

'Come on, let's duck him,' he added, advancing towards the unyielding student.

Harvey Willet folded his arms and fixed his eye steadily on the individual who approached him. The latter could not brave the calm resolution of his master, but paused, saying—

'Come on, let's duck him.'

But none seemed inclined to join in that kind of sport, for there was not one who did not, unacknowledged to himself, feel the moral superiority of the young man whom they were trying in vain to bend to their wishes, and, in spite of themselves,

a respect for his firmness and integrity of purpose.

A few silent moments passed after this proposition, and then with various exclamations of contempt, the whole party turned away, and left Harvey Willet in freedom.

Although under the impulse of angry feelings, the whole body of students had sneered at Harvey's honorable scruples, and well-nigh proceeded to personal injury, because he would not join them in a wrong action, yet such was the power of his opposition, that a serious riot was prevented. A calmness and reflection succeeded to their irrational state, which had imagined existed in Harvey; many of the leaders felt a strange reluctance to carry out the scheme of rebellion they had originated. And finally, from the suggestion of doubt and scruples, the whole project came to be abandoned.

In sensibly a respect for the consistent firmness of the student against whom they had been so incensed, came over their minds. A few, however, felt disappointment; and not unfrequently alluded to the rare sport which they had promised themselves, and made no scruples of continuing to charge its failure upon the cowardice or mean spirit of Harvey Willet.

I think you apply the wrong term to Harvey,' said one of the students to another who frequently alluded to the up-right student in terms of contempt. 'I do not believe he is a coward.'

'That's all very pretty. But I don't believe a word of his moral courage. It was a mean timidity that prevented his joining us, and sheer cowardice that kept him from knocking John Green down. Why, I would have fought him until I had died, had he insulted me as he did Harvey Willet.'

Thus there still continued two parties. One fully in the belief that Harvey was a coward, and more spirited; and the other more than persuaded that the opposite was the truth.

'I'll test his courage. I'll show you all that he is a coward.'

'How will you do that, John Green?'

'Why, I'll insult him before all the students.'

'I would, if I were you.'

'Yes you would, for I mean to do it.'

This determination soon became whispered throughout the classes, reaching all ears but those of Harvey Willet. Already had the tide of estimation turned generally in favor of the young man. The moral tone of his character could not fail of making an impression, for it was too apparent to all who were not wilfully blind, that he acted in all things from a principle of right. John Green on the contrary, was no favorite. He was reckless and undisciplined, and there were but few who could not fully estimate his true character.

When he was going to insult Harvey Willet, and prove him a coward before all the students, a lively interest was awakened in every mind; and there were few who did not hope that Willet would act the man, as they said, and signally chastise the other for any insolence that he might offer. Various, however, were the opinions as to the result; and two parties were soon formed, one holding to the idea that Willet would not fight, and the other to the belief that he would. Under such circumstances, the interest of course ran high.

On the next day, during a recess of the college duties, all the students were assembled on the green, and the opportunity was taken to offer Willet the proposed insult. The manner of beginning it, was merely to puzzle him so hard as to fall of making an impression, for it was too apparent to all who were not wilfully blind, that he acted in all things from a principle of right. John Green on the contrary, was no favorite. He was reckless and undisciplined, and there were but few who could not fully estimate his true character.

Just at this moment every heart was thrilled by the appearance of a mother, with her three children, emerging from the burning house. The poor woman looked about her with a bewildered air, her face deeply pale, and terror sitting upon her countenance.

'Where is Jane?' she suddenly exclaimed, as the sympathizing crowd without, gathered round and tendered their aid.

'Jane! Jane!' she cried, turning this way and that. 'O, mercy! my child is still in the house!'

And turning away, she was about darting back into the burning house, when those around laid hold of, and prevented her. Heart-rending were her screams, and terrible the struggles she made to break away. But strong arms held her back.

Just at that moment one of the students glanced past the crowd, and instantly disappeared in the dense body of smoke that filled the lower part of the building. Above, the flames were bursting from the windows, the roof was just ready to fall in, and instant destruction threatened any one who would dare to enter.

'Who was it? Who was it?' ran through the breathless crowd, and all stood waiting in anxious and painful suspense for the re-appearance of the adventurous individual. While thus looking on, with eager and trembling hearts, the wild screams of a child, rose clear and shrilling, above the noise of the hissing, crackling, and roaring conflagration. One minute more of intense anxiety passed, and then the form of Harvey Willet appeared at the door, bearing in his arms the missing child.

As he laid it in the mother's arms, who clasped it frantically to her bosom, the young man burst into tears.

From that night no student breathed again the upright, brave, noble-hearted young man. He was ever after loved and respected.

There was now no misunderstanding of his true character.

'That seems to me to be a very poor reason, John.'

'Knock him down, Harvey!' cried out one of the company, interrupting Willet.

'Knock him down, or you are disgraced forever!' said a second.

'Yes, knock him down,' exclaimed a third.

'He's afraid!' burst out a fourth, with a provoking, contemptuous laugh.

'I dare you to resent it,' Green replied, pushing his face almost into that of the insulted student.

'That's meant to me to be a very poor reason, John.'

We extract the following from an excellent article in the Mother's Assistant, written by Mrs. M. S. West.

'Knock him down, or you are disgraced forever!' said a second.

'Yes, knock him down,' exclaimed a third.

'He's afraid!' burst out a fourth, with a provoking, contemptuous laugh.

'I dare you to resent it,' Green replied, pushing his face almost into that of Willet's eye.

'That's meant to me to be a very poor reason, John.'

'Knock him down, Harvey!' cried out one of the company, interrupting Willet.

'Knock him down, or you are disgraced forever!' said a second.

'Yes, knock him down,' exclaimed a third.

'He's afraid!' burst out a fourth, with a provoking, contemptuous laugh.

'I dare you to resent it,' Green replied, pushing his face almost into that of Willet's eye.

'That's meant to me to be a very poor reason, John.'

'Knock him down, Harvey!' cried out one of the company, interrupting Willet.

'Knock him down, or you are disgraced forever!' said a second.

'Yes, knock him down,' exclaimed a third.

'He's afraid!' burst out a fourth, with a provoking, contemptuous laugh.

'I dare you to resent it,' Green replied, pushing his face almost into that of Willet's eye.

'That's meant to me to be a very poor reason, John.'

'Knock him down, Harvey!' cried out one of the company, interrupting Willet.

'Knock him down, or you are disgraced forever!' said a second.

'Yes, knock him down,' exclaimed a third.

'He's afraid!' burst out a fourth, with a provoking, contemptuous laugh.

'I dare you to resent it,' Green replied, pushing his face almost into that of Willet's eye.

'That's meant to me to be a very poor reason, John.'

'Knock him down, Harvey!' cried out one of the company, interrupting Willet.

'Knock him down, or you are disgraced forever!' said a second.

'Yes, knock him down,' exclaimed a third.

'He's